

DAILY NEWS.

STONE & UZZELL, PROPRIETORS.
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
over W. C. STORCH & CO'S STORE.
CASH—INvariably in Advance.

The DAILY NEWS will be delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at 27 cents annum; \$1.50 for six months; \$2 for three months.

WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum

\$100,000.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

and presentation to the holders of tickets of

25 BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED

COTTAGE LOTS

at the new and elegant sea-side resort,

VUE DE L'EAU,

On Hampton Roads opposite Fortress House, Virginia,

TOGETHER WITH

\$30,000 IN GREEVY TICKETS!

TICKETS ONLY \$5 EACH.

The new, attractive and beautifully-located Southern Seaside watering place, named

VUE DE L'EAU.

On Hampton Roads nearly opposite Fortress House, Virginia, a full view of the fortifications, Fort Calhoun, Chesapeake Bay, and James River, with a water view unsurpassed in America, where every luxury or convenience can be had. The place is open to the public for the first time this past season, and having proved a success unparalleled in the history of seaside resorts, has already greatly enlarged its capacity so as to accommodate the great public; to this end they have determined to offer inducements of no ordinary character, in the shape of a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

by means of which they hope to be able to excite their public-spirited and patriotic undertaking of making

VUE DE L'EAU the

Grand Seaside Resort of the South

As inducements to the public every where to purchase tickets, they propose to present as

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

To the purchasers of tickets, by distribution by lot, the following magnificent gifts:

1. Gifts in Greenbacks, of \$5,000

2. Gifts in Greenbacks, of \$1,000 each, 100

3. Gold and Silver Jewelry, 100

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OBITUARY.
J. H. STONE, Managing Editor.
SAMUEL R. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

ANARCHY AND CHAOS.

One of the most important principles advocated by the Conservative party in the late Presidential campaign was that of local self-government for the States.

The interference of the Federal Administration with matters of a purely local nature has given rise to many troubles, and has been a chief source of evil in those States where such interference has been practised.

Until the age of reconstruction, the several States of the Union were allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way, unless some principle of the Federal Constitution was violated. And then the Courts would intervene, and vindicate the majesty of the fundamental law.

Since the close of the war, the whole character of the Government has been changed. The prostrate condition of the South and its peculiar attitude after the surrender of its arms gave rise to measures having in view the reconstruction of the Union and the restoration of the seceded States to the positions they occupied before the war.

It is useless to recur, in detail, to the successive acts of Congress by which the Southern States, notwithstanding the good faith in which they renewed their allegiance to the national Government, were harassed, plundered and oppressed.

It is not our purpose now to trace, step by step, the process of carpet-bag reconstruction, which has been a series of usurpations and flagrant aggressions upon the Constitution. We desire to call attention to one of the characteristics of this new order of things, namely, the obliteration of State lines, whereby the sovereignty of States in their internal affairs, has been utterly ignored and overthrown, and the strong arm of the Federal power has been thrust forward, in defiance of the local authorities and in utter violation of the fundamental principles of the American Republic.

The consequences of this unconstitutional and un-American policy cannot fail to be of the most disastrous nature—disastrous to the peace and tranquility of the country and disastrous to the cause of civil liberty. Already we begin to reap the bitter fruits of such a pernicious doctrine. The troubles which are now brewing in Alabama and Louisiana have their origin in the evils of Congressional legislation. Pinckney, the negro Lieutenant Governor of the latter State, who is now acting as Governor, in lieu of Warmoth, impeached by Pinckney's Legislature, claims to be acting under the Enforcement law of Congress. The President of the United States having been appealed to in the premises, sent a dispatch to Pinckney on the 12th inst., recognizing him as the lawful Executive of Louisiana and offering "all necessary assistance" in protecting him in his position.

The President has also submitted a plan for the settlement of the difficulties now existing in the State of Alabama, where the beauties of reconstruction are illustrated by two sets of Legislatures acting in separate bodies, and each claiming to be the lawful General Assembly.

Alabama and Louisiana are this day in a state of anarchy and wild confusion. There is no protection to life or property in either State. The military are under arms—hourly expecting to be called into action. The people know not the rightful authorities or in what direction to look for succor and safety.

The spectacle we now behold in these two States is liable to occur in any other. A want of confidence in the government seems to be felt everywhere. In crushing out local self-government, Congress has struck down one of the chief pillars of the Republic, and the whole edifice is liable to totter and fall at any moment. A breath of passion may fan into flames the fires that will consume the national temple.

We have no confidence in the perpetuity of a Republic which has lost sight of the safeguards which protected it in its infancy and strengthened it in its early manhood.

We repeat what we said in an article several weeks ago; we believe the American people are slumbering on a volcano, which is ready to burst forth at any time and overwhelm the land with the lava of revolution and blood.

OUR RAILROADS—PRESIDENT BUUFORD'S REPORT.

Col. A. S. Buford, President of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, made his report at the twenty fifth annual meeting of the stockholders held in Richmond last Wednesday, the 11th inst.

From Col. Buford's report, we gather some interesting particulars in regard to three railroads in which some of our people feel more or less interested, to wit: The Roanoke Valley, the North Western North Carolina, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

The Richmond and Danville Road has taken charge of Roanoke Valley Road and has contracted to construct a line from Keysville, on the R. & D. R. R., to Clarksville, on the Roanoke River, the work to be done by the 15th

of much service to the people of this State who live in the counties adjacent to the line.

Col. Buford says when the road is completed to Clarksville only, in affording transportation and consequent development to one of the most productive and desirable districts of Virginia and North Carolina, it will bring valuable accessions of business to the Danville road.

In speaking of the North Western North Carolina Railroad, which leaves the main line at Greensboro and extends westward through a fertile section to Salem, Col. Buford gives the circumstances under which the Danville road obtained control of it:

From Greensboro to Salem the work of grading, masonry and supplying crossings had been finished during the year 1870. In 1871, the Company being unable to complete the work, made proposals for its transfer to the Richmond and Danville Company to have it completed and put in operation within a reasonable period. It was not until the 29th of March 1872, that any positive agreement was made. On that day a final contract was entered into between the two companies, by which the Richmond and Danville company undertook to complete the road from Greenboro to Salem, a distance of 29 miles, in consideration of the issue and delivery to the Richmond and Danville Company of 1,600 shares—being a majority of the whole of its capital stock, and also \$500,000, being the whole issue of the first mortgage bonds of the North Western North Carolina Railroad, which had been before authorized by law. In accordance with this contract, the stock and bonds have been issued and delivered to the Richmond company, and work commenced last Fall. About one half of the track is now laid, the work is going on actively and will be soon completed. Two of the depots have been finished and the remaining one at Salem can be completed in a few weeks.

In regard to the North Carolina Road, Col. Buford informs us that it is being successfully operated under the contract of lease of September 11th, 1871. In order to promote its usefulness to the communities it serves and to secure its continued prosperity and value, the tariff rates have been revised so as to reduce passenger fare and freight about twenty per cent.

Col. Buford thinks that the business of the Road, though not fully sustained during some periods of the past year, proves that the property is self-sustaining and will become remunerative to the cost and risk of its control, and eminently useful to North Carolina and adjacent States as a public highway and artery of commerce.

TAXING DOGS.

It seems that all attempts to tax dogs in Virginia as well as in North Carolina are destined to meet with disastrous failures.

The Senate of Virginia, which is now in session, recently voted to repeal the bill, authorizing the supervisors of certain counties to impose a tax on dogs; and the House concurred on Wednesday last, in the action of the Senate, by a vote of 94 to 13.

The Richmond *Whig*, alluding to the action of this Virginia Legislature facetiously says:

"The House, yesterday, by a large majority repealed the law authorizing superintendents to impose a tax on dogs. It was evident honorable members had heard it thunder during the vacation. There is not a more touchious animal than a dog. You may tax a man, his wife, his children, his horse, cows, hogs—every thing he has in the world—except his dog. Touch his dog, and inextinguishable fury seizes him at once. We suspect that this is the last attempt that will ever be made in Virginia to tax TOWER, TRAY, Blanche, and Sweetheart. He is the only untaxed animal that breathes the air of Virginia, unless, indeed, the bill which some one has introduced to declare him property to be passed; then the constitutional obligation is imperative.

Vice President Colfax holds under advisement the invitation to take editorial charge of the New York *Tribune*.

(For the Daily News,
The Fair, &c.)

CLINTON, SAMSON COUNTY, Dec. 17th.

Dear News: Arriving at Warsaw, I was driven to Clinton by young W. S., a very clever youth, who has just returned from Col. Bingham's School.

As we drove along, the scenes we passed through, carried me back through the maze of years to those halcyon days, when in youth I used to wander under the pines, and by the swamps of old Pasquotank. The gall berry bushes, the dark colored water, the blazed pines and the drooping moss recalled events long since forgotten, and the reminiscence though pleasing was saddened by the reflection that time had hurried me on, and left the almond blossom on my furrowed brow. But the sentiment was lost in my eagerness to see one of the real genuine big blue whortle berry bushes so justly celebrated throughout the land. "There is one, sir that twisted bush yonder, in the edge of the swamp"—and my curiosity was satisfied; subsequently, I had the gratification of drinking some cordial made from these same berries, and eating some preserves also—but of that

We arrived at Clinton about dark, and I put up at mine host's, Mr. Amos Powell's. The clerk informed me that it would be doubtful about getting me a room, but he would do the best he could for me. On looking over the register, I saw the familiar name of Congdon. With him I found lodgings and comfort. After supper I strolled over the business part of the town, and had the Fayetteville band, doing their best for Mr. Gorham of Fayetteville, who had opened a "rank" and was giving the good people an opportunity of enjoying that graceful exercise

giddy whirl, the young people experienced that exquisite pleasure of which they alone have the sole and exclusive royalty. O youth! thy enjoyment is greater than is renewed by Moda's heresies; for thou art the monarch of the present; quelling the sparkling head ere the spirit has vanished, and, with its vanquished, has made the draught flat and tasteless on the lips!

But the dance went on and we went to the land of Sodom.

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The Raleigh Daily News.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

The Courthouse of Edgecombe is being repaired.

TARBORO is to have a dancing school this winter. So says the *Southerner*.

The snow storm of Thursday was quite general throughout the State.

New name for the horse disease in Stokes county, the "Radical Grippe".

The *Observer* reiterates the assertion that there is no small pock in Charlotte.

SEVERAL new tobacco warehouses and factories are to go up in Winston.

BUT one horse has died of the malady in Charlotte. The disease has been quite general.

ALL of our State exchanges are speaking of "the beautiful snow." Do let the snow rest.

There are many farms in Pitt county that will sell for from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

Mr. EDWARD WOOD, who recently died in Edenton, had his life insured for \$900.00.

No mail between Mount Airy and Winston for two weeks, on account of the horse malady.

KATHIE PUTNAM continues to delight the Wilmingtonites. She will close her engagement there to-night.

The young people of Pitt county have a tournament and coronation ball on the 20th inst., at Farmville.

Mr. J. L. BRIDGES, JR., was married in Tarboro on Wednesday night to Miss Laura Placidia, daughter of Gov. H. T. Clark.

The Wilmington Journal pays a high compliment to the Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran, who has just been returned to the Front Street, M. E. Church of that city.

The Wilmington Journal of Thursday says "Christmas will be here in just two weeks. We have an inkling that it will be this way about the same time.

The Salem Press says the carpenters that town have worked engaged into the next year. A number of new houses are to be built in both town and Winston.

The Charlotte Observer gives incidents of the loose manner in which the mails of the State are handled. We can sanction all you say, friend Jones, for we daily suffer from this management.

The local of the Wilmington Star has been appealing for wood for the poor of that city. The same night his wood pile was raided upon. He doesn't like to be taken at his word.

Mr. JAMES J. LAWRENCE, of Edgecombe county, died on Tuesday last. He was one of the finest farmers and most elegant gentlemen of that section, and his loss will be keenly felt. He was some 50 years of age.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday says: The total production of all kinds of coal obtained in Pennsylvania for the week was 397,000 tons, and for the year 20,244,871 tons, against 15,204,290 tons in corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 3,950,591 tons.

The Wilmington Journal says that the large black horse of the team attached to the fire steamer Rankin, having just recovered from the epizootic, is now afflicted with risings all over his body. The knots are about the size of a man's fist and as hard.

THE Salisbury Watchman says: "On last Saturday evening, Mr. Jacob Casper suddenly dropped dead in the street. He was way home in company with his daughter, and below Bank near the terminus of Main street at the time. The cause of his death is thought to have been congestion of the lungs or disease of the heart. He was about 65 years of age."

The Salem Press says that Kernersville is looking up in a business point of view. A large tobacco warehouse is being built, and spoke and handle factory are to be erected, says the Press: "We have no doubt that Kernersville will go ahead, as its citizens are clever and enterprising. The neighborhood is full of energetic farmers, who will do all in their power to build up a thriving town."

Death of a Remarkable Adventurer. John Franklin recently died in New Orleans, having run a career such as few men would care to be debtors. He was born in Albany in the year 1826, and was called John Murray, but soon took his stepfather's name. He was compactly built, handsome and a thorough sporting man, to whom Cincinnati, New Orleans, and St. Louis have been indebted for some of their most notorious prize fights. Before he arrived of age he became a professional gambler and adventurer. Forced to leave Buffalo when only eighteen, on account of a fight with a negro, whose skull he fractured, he went through Central America to California, embarking thence on the schooner Gamecock for a filibustering adventure in Honolulu. His party were defeated as soon as landed, and he shipped in a whaler to Australia. Thence he went to Callao, Peru, and finally opened a gambling saloon on one of the Chincha Islands. He circulated freely among the cities of Peru, frequently getting involved in desperate frays. In one of them he killed an attack of the British Legion, and was therefore arrested and sent to prison for twenty six months, when, through the efforts of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, he was released. Since then he has been engaged in gambling and fighting in the United States. Burdened with consumption for the last ten years, he has kept on his feet and been ready for any excitement. In July last he was taken to St. Paul packed in cotton for a change of climate. It did him no good, and he was taken to New Orleans, where, a short time ago, he went to his long account.

Mr. Samuel N. Pike, who died suddenly in New York on Saturday last, was the founder of the great opera house in Cincinnati, at a cost of \$1,000,000, and which was destroyed by fire. He afterwards built, in 1866, the opera house in New York, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty third streets, which he disposed of to James Fisk in 1868. He leaves a family of three daughters and a son. His property of several millions has been willed, it is said, to his children.

Premature Interments.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Medical Times* has gathered some interesting information on the subject of premature interments. Of all the horrors which have a fearful fascination for the human mind, he observes that perhaps that of being buried alive is the most widespread. And when the vast number of yearly interments is considered, it would at first sight seem as if, according to the doctrine of chances, some few persons, at least, must be consigned to the grave before the extinction of life. Every one knows of the precaution taken in some burial places to insure the detection of the slightest sign of returning animation every one does not know how fruitless these have been. The fact is, however, that in almost every instance where there is the least room for doubt, the idea must suggest itself to some one concerned. Upon no other point is certainty so feverishly sought for as dredged, and yet so insisted upon.

Except when circumstances demand speedy burial, as in times of pestilence, this certainty is always attainable; and it is in such exceptional cases that all the alleged detections of premature interments are said to have happened. Dickens relates in his "Life of Grimaldi" that the elder Grimaldi had such a horror of his being buried alive that he dissected in his last will that his head should be severed from his body before interment.

In 1870, the French Academy of Sciences offered a prize of twenty thousand francs for the discovery of some positive sign of death, one which can be applied at any time by non-medical persons, requiring no apparatus and unmistakable in its indications. Of course a number have been proposed. The latest and so far apparently the simplest and best, is that suggested by Dr. Hugo Magnus, of Brussels, in his *Archiv für August 10, 1872*. It is physiological and conclusive, being based on the fact that when the circulation positively ceases the man is dead. No matter how profound the coma or trance, no matter how death-like the lethargy, some circulation must continue, be it ever so slightly. Once it has stopped, resuscitation is impossible.

All that one has to do, therefore, is to tie a string firmly around the finger of the supposed corpse. If there is the least spark of life left, that is, if the blood circulates at all, the whole finger from the string to the tip, will gradually turn a bluish red, from the engorgement of the veins. Nothing else, no post mortem infiltration, can be mistaken for this appearance.

The *Medical and Surgical Reporter* attributes great importance to this suggestion, and considers it the most practicable and satisfactory yet made. But the *Medical Times* points out one fact which seemed to have singularly escaped notice: Should a living person be buried, the fatal event must take place not only quickly, but easily. Under no circumstances can life be maintained without respiration; and the carbonized air enclosed within the narrow space of a coffin would in itself be a narcotic which would prevent any return of consciousness. This assurance will serve to relieve the anxiety of survivors as to any possible suffering of the deceased in the grave, even if prematurely interred. But the suggestion of Dr. Magnus is so easy and certain that it should in no case be omitted.

Pensylvania proposes to erect a monument of iron to Mr. Greeley, in recognition of his great services to the leading interest of that State."

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

The public will consult their interest by calling to see my stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CHI. C. CROCKERY,

AND GLASSWARE,

which can be found in any quantity and of

EVERY QUALITY

at my store. I have just laid in a

Complete and Full Assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and would be pleased to show the same. Call and examine.

J. M. ROSENBAUM,

(Successor to A. Kline.)

Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Streets,

Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 12-2m

A FULL LINE OF BOOTS & SHOES,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

IRON AND NAILS,

BAGGING AND TIES, &c.

LEACH BRO'S.

dec 6-11

50 BOXES BAR SOAPS,

100 boxes 1/2 gross fancy toilet soap,

20 cases Concentrated Lye,

25 cases Soap,

25 boxes Medium Tobacco,

10 boxes Fine,

500 Pounds Smoking Tobacco,

20 gross Snuff at

LEACH BRO'S.

dec 6-11

NEW FALL STYLE SILK HATS

For young gentlemen. Price only \$5.50.

Best quality.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Aug. 9-14

TO STOCK RAISERS.

I have for sale, at my plantation, Lumberton, Davidson County, N.C., five thoroughbred NORTH DEVON BULLS, from twelve months to two years old, for \$25 to \$30 each. Call for a sample and choice. Address at Haw River P. O., Alamance County, N.C.

T. BOS. M. HOLT.

no 13-2m

FIREWOOD AND BRICKS.

FOR SALE

Apply to

NORTH CAROLINA LAND COMPANY,

TUKEE HALE.

NOV 1-14

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—

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The quotations contained in the report below are based upon actual sales, and are obtained by our reporter from the most reliable merchants in the city.

The quotations represent wholesale prices only.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE,

December 14, 1872.

COTTON.

Market unsettled, fair falling. Receipts yesterday 33 on 1c, with sales of low middling at 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; good ordinary at 17 1/2.

General Market.

SALT-Firm and high 33 00cts 10.

BUTTER—Good to choice mountain

25cts.

Eggs—25.

EGGS—We quote A 14 1/2; B 14; Extra C 14; C 14 1/2.

NAILS—6 3/4.

BACON—Hog-head—hounds 7 1/2; bacon 8 1/2; chest rib sides, 9 1/2; back shoulder, 9 1/2; streaked sides 9 1/2; Virginia—none in market.

FLOUR—Patapao 18 1/2; Hope Mills Family 18 1/2; do. Extra 18 1/2; North Carolina Extra 18 1/2.

CORN—14.

COFFEE—Cochin—New Family, \$10 1/2 Mulatta—New river, \$7 50.

